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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

FEBRUARY 1985
(January Data)

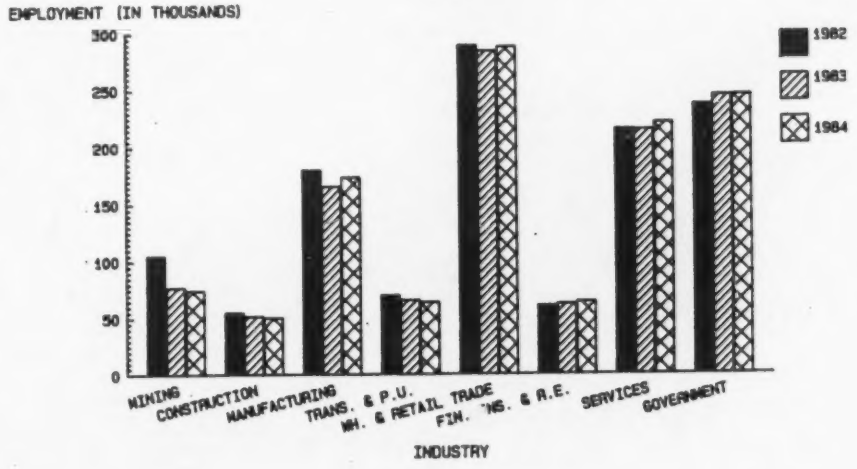
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

NOTICE TO READERS

Labor force figures beginning in this issue represent new 1984 benchmark revisions. The labor force series for the state of Oklahoma has been revised back through the years 1970-1984. Wage and salary employment has been revised to a 1984 benchmark for the years 1983 and 1984.

Also, commencing with the data in this issue, we are adding the following industries to our published industry series: Heavy Construction Contractor, Construction and Related Machinery, Motor Vehicles and Equipment, Department Stores, Hospitals and State Government and Local Government.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
1982-1984



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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r	Dec 84 Jan 85	Dec 84 Jan 85	Jan 84 Jan 85
Total Labor Force †	1526.1	1538.7	1526.3	−0.8	−12.6	− 0.2
Unemployment	125.0	102.9	120.6	21.5	22.1	4.4
Unemployment Rate	8.2	6.7	7.9	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.5	6.9	7.4	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1401.1	1435.8	1405.7	−2.4	−34.7	− 4.6
Agriculture	42.8	42.3	43.1	1.2	0.5	− 0.3
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	176.8	179.7	182.8	−1.6	− 2.9	− 6.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	− 2.5
† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*						
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total *	1176.9	1194.2	1166.6	−1.4	−17.3	10.3
Manufacturing	172.5	174.1	168.7	−0.9	− 1.6	3.8
Durable Goods	108.4	109.4	105.2	−0.9	− 1.0	3.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.3	3.1	−3.0	− 0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	4.0	3.9	−5.0	− 0.2	− 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.5	16.8	−0.6	− 0.1	0.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.0	9.1	9.2	−1.1	− 0.1	− 0.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	36.1	36.3	34.2	−0.6	− 0.2	1.9
Oil Field Machinery	9.2	9.1	9.0	1.1	0.1	0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Construction & Related Mach	14.1	14.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.8	11.9	12.0	−0.8	− 0.1	− 0.2
Transportation Equipment	19.1	19.5	19.3	−2.1	− 0.4	− 0.2
Motor Vehicle and Equip	12.0	12.1	11.2	−0.8	− 0.1	0.8
Aircraft & Parts	6.6	6.9	7.7	−4.3	− 0.3	− 1.1
Instruments & Related Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.1	64.7	63.5	−0.9	− 0.6	0.6
Food & Kindred Products	14.6	14.9	14.5	−2.0	− 0.3	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.8	11.4	−0.8	− 0.1	0.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.9	8.1	8.7	−2.5	− 0.2	− 0.8
Petroleum Refining	7.4	7.6	8.1	−2.6	− 0.2	− 0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.9	11.2	−0.8	− 0.1	0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.6	7.1	−1.3	− 0.1	0.4
Mining	75.1	76.2	75.3	−1.4	− 1.1	− 0.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	72.3	73.3	72.6	−1.4	− 1.0	− 0.3
Construction	45.3	47.6	49.6	−4.8	− 2.3	− 4.3
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.6	10.3	9.9	−6.8	− 0.7	− 0.3
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	63.4	63.6	64.8	−0.3	− 0.2	− 1.4
Transportation	32.8	33.1	33.8	−0.9	− 0.3	− 1.0
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.8	17.5	−1.2	− 0.2	− 0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	30.6	30.5	31.0	0.3	0.1	− 0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	286.3	296.3	282.0	−3.4	−10.0	4.3
Wholesale Trade	68.9	69.0	67.4	−0.1	− 0.1	1.5
Retail Trade	217.4	227.3	214.6	−4.4	− 9.9	2.8
General Merchandise Stores	29.9	33.0	29.2	−9.4	− 3.1	0.7
Department Stores	13.5	14.8	12.9	−8.8	− 1.3	0.6
Food Stores	38.0	39.2	38.5	−3.1	− 1.2	− 0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.4	26.3	25.4	0.4	0.1	1.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.6	16.5	15.3	−5.5	− 0.9	0.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.6	65.1	63.2	−0.8	− 0.5	1.4
Banking	21.9	22.1	22.1	−0.9	− 0.2	− 0.2
Insurance Carriers	9.5	9.4	9.3	1.1	0.1	0.2
Services	219.4	219.9	216.9	−0.2	− 0.5	2.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.0	11.5	11.3	−4.3	− 0.5	− 0.3
Personal Services	11.8	11.4	11.6	3.5	0.4	0.2
Health Services	68.8	68.7	69.4	0.1	0.1	− 0.6
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	29.7	−0.4	− 0.1	− 1.8
Total Government	250.3	251.4	246.1	−0.4	− 1.1	4.2
Federal Government	50.0	49.9	49.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
State and Local Government	200.3	201.5	196.9	−0.6	− 1.2	3.4
State Government	71.0	71.7	69.3	−1.0	− 0.7	1.7
Local Government	129.3	129.8	127.6	−0.4	− 0.5	1.7

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment, based on the place-of-residence concept, fell to 1,401,000 in January, down 34,700 from December's revised estimate. A loss of this magnitude exceeded the normal seasonal fluctuation that usually occurs during this period. Unemployment also rose sharply to 125,000, up 21,500 over the month. As a result of these changes in labor force components, January's jobless rate jumped to 8.2 percent from December's revised 6.7 percent. Layoffs and plant closings which occurred late in the year appeared to be largely responsible for this sharp rise in joblessness.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DOWN IN JANUARY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on estimate of nonagricultural establishments, totaled 1,176,900 in January, off 17,300 from the previous month. The major change occurred from a drop of 10,000 in trade as retailers released temporary employees hired to help with the Christmas trade and post-holiday inventory work. The next largest set-back took place in construction, 2,300, as activity slowed due to excessive residential and nonresidential building. Also, seasonality was partly responsible. Other losses ranged from 1,600 in manufacturing to 1,100 each for mining and government. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate and service employment slipped 500 each, while the transportation-public utilities group had 200 fewer jobs than a month earlier.

Despite the monthly decrease of nonfarm jobs in January from December, establishment employment rose 10,300 from the corresponding 1984 period. Over this year-to-year span, trade led the advance with 4,300 more jobs, two-thirds in the retail sector where increases were dominant at automobile dealerships, service stations and eating and drinking places. Manufacturing and government also added moderate job gains for the year. In manufacturing, the machinery component contributed the major gain. Smaller increases, however, in several other factory segments offset job losses in aircraft and parts and petroleum refining and related industries. Manufacturing employment as a whole netted 3,800 jobs since January a year ago. Government increased by 4,200 as gains in state and local government accounted for 80 percent of the overall advance. The services industry added 2,500, while 1,400 additions occurred in the finance-insurance-real estate division. Job gains in the aforementioned major categories were tempered by reductions of 4,300 in construction, 1,400 in transportation-public utilities and 200 in mining over the past year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories averaged lower weekly earnings in January compared to the previous month. This decrease of $20.42 resulted from a drop in hours worked to 38.6 from 42.0 and a decline in hourly pay of 32 cents. Within this industry, those workers employed in the production of durable goods also experienced an overall loss in weekly wages in January compared to the comparable week in December. As with manufacturing as a whole, a drop in their workweek accounted for the decline as average hourly earnings moved upward. In fact, most hard goods industries surveyed indicated decreases in weekly earnings. In the soft goods sector, weekly wages, on average, edged slightly higher over the month, although four of the six nondurables industries surveyed showed over the month declines.

Hours and earnings are calculated in five nonmanufacturing industries as tabulated on the **Hours and Earnings Table** in this publication. January from December figures indicated that workers in all five of these industries showed lower weekly earnings in January compared to December. Construction workers sustained the sharpest loss in weekly earnings, closely followed by those employed in the oil and gas extraction and public utilities industries.

Comparisons of January hours and earnings in Oklahoma industries with the corresponding 1984 period disclosed that manufacturing employees weekly pay was virtually flat during this 12 month period as their workweek was reduced, while hourly earnings increased slightly. In all five nonfactory industries, weekly paychecks were lower this January than a year earlier.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

For the week of January 19, 1985, the total number of benefit claims filed with the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission (OESC) was 29,941. This was a substantial increase above the number who filed during both the previous month and the previous year as well. The total claimants—29,941—was an increase of 5,866, or 24 percent above the 25,075 claims filed in December 1984. It exceeded the 26,585 claims reported a year earlier in January 1984 by 3,376, or 22.7 percent.

Joblessness in January 1985, defined by claims for insurance benefits, represented four main industrial groups in Oklahoma: mining, contract construction, manufacturing and wholesale-retail trade. The joblessness reported in these four industries was 20,577, or 69 percent of the total joblessness of the survey week. This was 4,658, or 22.6 percent above the December 1984 level, when 15,919 or 66 percent of the total claims were from these four industries.

More specifically, contract construction which represented less than 20 percent of the total jobless in December, exceeded 23 percent of the total in January. The 2,164 jobless in construction in January represented an increase of 31 percent from that industry in one month. The next highest level of change occurred in manufacturing, which added 1,400 to the total jobless number, an increase above the December level of 21 percent.

Defined occupationally, the jobless claimants in January came from structural work, reporting 7,571, or 25.3 percent of the total; they were from miscellaneous categories, reporting 5,246, or 17.5 percent; they came from clerical occupations, reporting 4,234, or 14.1 percent; and they were from professional, technical and managerial occupations, reporting 3,574, or 11.9 percent jobless. These four occupational groups comprised 20,625, or 55 percent of the jobless who filed claims for benefits with the OESC in January 1985.

Of these claimants formerly employed, it was reported in January that 20,462, or 68 percent were male, and 9,479, or 32 percent were female. The major racial classifications of those who filed jobless claims with the OESC in January were White—85.7 percent; Black—8.5 percent; and American Indian—2.7 percent.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates were higher in January 1985 than in the same month of 1984 in 45 of Oklahoma's 77 counties. Jobless rates went down over the year in 30 counties and were unchanged in two.

Compared with revised December 1984 unemployment, the percentage of the work force which was idle climbed in January. The same was true in the state's two largest metropolitan areas. However, the Tulsa area showed improvement over January of 1984. Tulsa metropolitan area unemployment was estimated at 7.8 percent of the work force in January of this year compared with 6.5 percent in December and 8.2 percent in January 1984. Oklahoma City had an estimated 6.7 percent unemployment in January compared with 5.5 percent the previous month and 5.9 percent in January 1984.

Twenty-two counties had double-digit jobless rates in January, topped by 17.2 percent in Hughes County.

Increased unemployment in January was attributed primarily to seasonal factors combined with a number of layoffs and plant closings. The statewide jobless rate for January was 8.2 percent compared with 6.7 percent in December and 7.9 percent in January 1984. The nationwide rate was estimated at 8.0 percent in January, up from 7.0 percent in December, but down from the 8.8 percent reported for January 1984.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JANUARY 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r
Manufacturing	**$384.46**	**$404.88**	**$383.68**	**38.6**	**42.0**	**41.3**	**$ 9.96**	**$ 9.64**	**$ 9.29**
Durable Goods	**392.83**	**423.91**	**394.17**	**38.4**	**43.3**	**41.8**	**10.23**	**9.79**	**9.43**
Stone, Clay & Glass	404.24	421.23	400.80	39.4	41.5	40.0	10.26	10.15	10.02
Primary Metals	390.16	377.32	416.54	41.2	42.3	43.8	9.47	8.92	9.51
Fabricated Metals	392.85	404.34	355.78	40.5	41.9	39.4	9.70	9.65	9.03
Fabricated Structural Metals	384.64	395.66	377.15	41.9	43.1	41.4	9.18	9.18	9.11
Machinery, Except Electrical	314.27	448.34	366.21	32.2	47.9	43.7	9.76	9.36	8.38
Oil Field Machinery	425.34	424.04	409.64	41.7	40.5	41.8	10.20	10.47	9.80
Electric & Electronic Equipment	429.23	411.74	417.69	43.4	42.8	44.2	9.89	9.62	9.45
Transportation Equipment	533.83	469.09	489.24	42.1	38.8	40.4	12.68	12.09	12.11
Instruments & Related Products	416.26	420.39	445.39	46.2	48.1	43.2	9.01	8.74	10.31
Nondurable Goods	**369.72**	**368.93**	**365.72**	**39.0**	**39.5**	**40.5**	**9.48**	**9.34**	**9.03**
Food & Kindred Products	339.25	325.31	330.37	42.3	41.6	41.4	8.02	7.82	7.98
Apparel & Other Textiles	184.28	180.80	176.27	34.0	36.6	36.8	5.42	4.94	4.79
Paper & Allied Products	402.58	435.37	379.96	36.4	42.6	41.8	11.06	10.22	9.09
Printing & Publishing	389.99	395.32	383.25	41.4	41.7	40.3	9.42	9.48	9.51
Newspapers & Periodicals	402.05	406.30	403.60	40.9	41.8	40.0	9.83	9.72	10.09
Petroleum Refining	494.51	501.70	518.60	34.8	34.6	44.9	14.21	14.50	11.55
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	396.12	412.54	410.70	34.9	36.9	35.9	11.35	11.18	11.44
Oil & Gas Extraction	466.52	480.85	469.22	42.8	44.4	44.1	10.90	10.83	10.64
Public Utilities	463.56	477.96	467.48	40.1	40.3	40.3	11.56	11.86	11.60
Wholesale Trade	354.64	357.50	371.60	39.1	39.9	40.0	9.07	8.96	9.29
Retail Trade*	192.20	192.76	212.88	30.9	31.6	32.7	6.22	6.10	6.51

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 124,000 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JANUARY 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN 84
U.S.	104,344,000	9,131,000	113,475,000	8.0	7.0	8.8
OKLAHOMA	1,401,100	125,000	1,526,100	8.2	6.7	7.9
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,550	730	8,280	8.8	7.7	10.7
2 ALFALFA	3,200	140	3,340	4.2	3.3	3.4
3 ATOKA	4,580	900	5,480	16.4	12.6	12.5
4 BEAVER	3,190	160	3,350	4.8	2.7	3.0
5 BECKHAM	8,840	920	9,760	9.4	8.5	12.7
6 BLAINE	5,440	510	5,950	8.6	5.7	7.3
7 BRYAN	12,360	1,540	13,900	11.1	7.2	9.9
8 CADDO	12,430	1,550	13,980	11.1	9.0	8.6
9 CANADIAN	31,550	1,775	33,325	5.3	4.7	4.7
10 CARTER	20,400	1,725	22,125	7.8	6.9	8.4
11 CHEROKEE	14,310	1,720	16,030	10.7	8.9	9.5
12 CHOCTAW	5,000	1,000	6,000	16.7	13.9	16.3
13 CIMARRON	1,480	90	1,570	5.7	3.9	5.1
14 CLEVELAND	72,400	4,450	76,850	5.8	4.6	5.2
15 COAL	1,920	370	2,290	16.2	15.7	19.8
16 COMANCHE	37,800	2,600	40,400	6.4	5.8	6.0
17 COTTON	2,270	130	2,400	5.4	4.8	7.0
18 CRAIG	7,400	620	8,020	7.7	6.1	7.6
19 CREEK	29,850	2,950	32,800	9.0	6.8	9.2
20 CUSTER	14,180	1,000	15,180	6.6	6.0	7.1
21 DELAWARE	9,680	1,330	11,010	12.1	9.2	10.9
22 DEWEY	2,970	240	3,210	7.5	7.0	7.4

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN84
23	ELLIS	2,610	250	2,860	8.7	6.6	7.2
24	GARFIELD	27,150	2,300	29,450	7.8	6.0	6.5
25	GARVIN	11,300	1,060	12,360	8.6	7.9	8.1
26	GRADY	18,500	1,830	20,330	9.0	7.4	8.3
27	GRANT	2,690	150	2,840	5.3	3.7	5.4
28	GREER	2,790	240	3,030	7.9	5.6	7.7
29	HARMON	1,710	120	1,830	6.6	5.2	7.3
30	HARPER	1,640	120	1,760	6.8	4.2	7.7
31	HASKELL	4,580	780	5,360	14.6	12.1	13.5
32	HUGHES	4,810	1,000	5,810	17.2	13.6	16.1
33	JACKSON	10,240	1,170	11,410	10.3	6.4	7.8
34	JEFFERSON	3,350	320	3,670	8.7	7.2	10.2
35	JOHNSTON	4,120	380	4,500	8.4	7.6	8.6
36	KAY	23,250	2,025	25,275	8.0	6.9	8.2
37	KINGFISHER	7,250	420	7,670	5.5	5.1	5.5
38	KIOWA	5,300	430	5,730	7.5	5.8	6.6
39	LATIMER	3,150	650	3,800	17.1	16.3	14.9
40	LEFLORE	11,870	1,970	13,840	14.2	10.1	13.3
41	LINCOLN	9,960	1,410	11,370	12.4	10.6	10.0
42	LOGAN	14,280	910	15,190	6.0	5.0	6.1
43	LOVE	2,480	330	2,810	11.7	9.8	10.7
44	MCCLAIN	10,910	750	11,660	6.4	5.1	5.3
45	MCCURTAIN	12,760	1,890	14,650	12.9	11.1	11.6
46	MCINTOSH	5,770	910	6,680	13.6	10.5	13.4
47	MAJOR	3,650	310	3,960	7.8	5.0	6.5

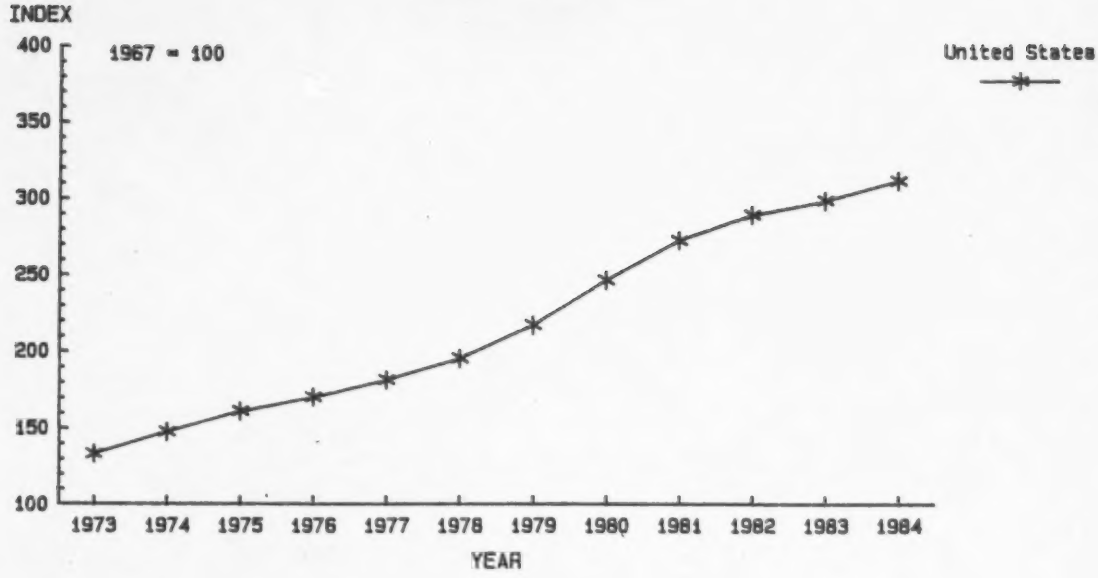
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN 84
48 MARSHALL	4,010	400	4,410	9.1	7.3	8.4
49 MAYES	14,420	2,170	16,590	13.1	11.0	13.0
50 MURRAY	5,340	520	5,860	8.9	7.7	10.1
51 MUSKOGEE	27,275	3,950	31,225	12.7	9.7	12.5
52 NOBLE	5,040	350	5,390	6.5	5.2	6.4
53 NOWATA	3,890	430	4,320	10.0	9.4	13.2
54 OKFUSKEE	3,900	530	4,430	12.0	10.4	11.4
55 OKLAHOMA	298,175	22,575	320,750	7.0	5.8	6.1
56 OKMULGEE	12,450	1,600	14,050	11.4	10.3	14.6
57 OSAGE	19,325	1,180	20,505	5.8	4.7	6.0
58 OTTAWA	12,000	1,500	13,500	11.1	10.3	10.6
59 PAWNEE	5,890	650	6,540	9.9	9.4	11.6
60 PAYNE	30,850	1,900	32,750	5.8	4.3	5.3
61 PITTSBURG	11,875	2,450	14,325	17.1	12.8	14.5
62 PONTOTOC	15,840	1,340	17,180	7.8	5.7	7.6
63 POTTAWATOMIE	29,025	2,175	31,200	7.0	5.6	7.2
64 PUSHMATAHA	2,830	560	3,390	16.5	13.7	17.2
65 ROGER MILLS	2,370	200	2,570	7.8	6.8	9.0
66 ROGERS	23,740	2,400	26,140	9.2	7.1	10.5
67 SEMINOLE	10,660	1,430	12,090	11.8	11.5	9.4
68 SEQUOYAH	14,320	1,750	16,070	10.9	7.1	9.0
69 STEPHENS	19,320	1,580	20,900	7.6	6.2	8.5
70 TEXAS	7,720	360	8,080	4.5	3.1	4.2
71 TILLMAN	4,130	360	4,490	8.0	7.6	10.3
72 TULSA	232,900	19,800	252,700	7.8	6.6	8.1

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN 84
73 WAGONER	21,300	1,490	22,790	6.5	5.1	6.7
74 WASHINGTON	23,680	1,470	25,150	5.8	4.1	5.8
75 WASHITA	6,740	640	7,380	8.7	6.8	10.6
76 WOODS	5,570	190	5,760	3.3	2.5	3.6
77 WOODWARD	11,610	900	12,510	7.2	6.5	8.9
OKLAHOMA CITY SMSA	456,300	32,600	488,900	6.7	5.5	5.9
TULSA SMSA	327,100	27,800	354,900	7.8	6.5	8.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	36,800	2,300	39,100	5.9
B. SOUTHWEST	52,200	4,700	56,900	8.3
C. NORTH CENTRAL	77,700	6,200	83,900	7.4
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	108,700	9,100	117,800	7.7
E. CENTRAL	354,100	25,700	379,800	6.8
F. TULSA	282,100	23,900	306,000	7.8
G. EAST CENTRAL	95,100	9,100	104,200	8.7
H. SOUTHERN	82,300	8,500	90,800	9.4
I. NORTHEAST	94,800	9,900	104,700	9.5
J. EASTERN	103,000	12,100	115,100	10.5
K. SOUTHEAST	52,100	9,300	61,400	15.1
L. CLEVELAND	62,200	4,100	66,300	6.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



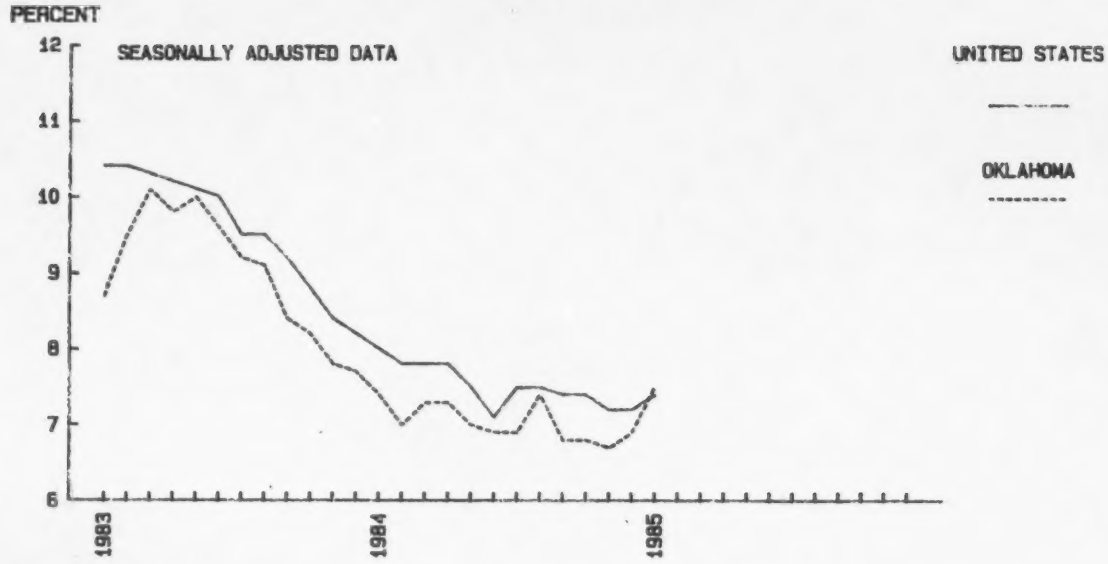
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1984	MONTH 1985	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6		4.6	0.5
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3		4.7	0.2
1976	170.5	APR	308.8		4.5	0.5
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7		4.2	0.3
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7		4.2	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985

MONTH	1983 UNADJ. U.S.	1983 UNADJ. OK	1983 ADJ. U.S.	1983 ADJ. OK	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.5	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0					FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3					MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3					APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0					MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9					JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.